

TROOPS IN FRANCE WILL SPEED HOME

Army of Occupation to Be
Much Smaller Than Originally Intended.

104,000 BACK ALREADY

Total of 768,626 Discharged
and 513,000 More Specified
for Demobilization.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Announcement made today by Gen. March, Chief of Staff, that the American overseas forces are to be reduced to the lowest figure consistent with international obligations and that the troops are to be brought back from France to the limit of available shipping.

The American force to remain in occupied territory is to depend on the decision of Marshal Foch, but Gen. March stated that the Americans would require no more than a few thousand men.

"The force which the allied Powers have in France," Gen. March said, "is wholly unnecessary. It would be absolutely impossible for Germany to do anything in the face of the force we now have there, and of course Marshal Foch would not allow the force to be cut down to the point where we could not handle any emergency."

With reference to the use of German tonnage to expedite the return of American troops Gen. March said:

"The connection I will say that negotiations for the use of British, French and Dutch ships are proceeding very satisfactorily, and we have provided a number of ships from all those nations and have a very good chance to get a large proportion of the German ships which are being turned over to the allied Powers."

Progress of Demobilization.

Regarding general plans for demobilization Gen. March said:

"During the last week I have issued orders for the demobilization of the remaining half of the combat divisions, so that now the demobilization orders for the United States include all troops except those of a permanent character, which I will enumerate."

"In view of the fact that I announced at the time of their formation, we put two regular regiments of infantry as a nucleus about which these divisions were to be formed and as regular regiments will be of course in the permanent military establishment and will not be demobilized."

In addition to that we still have in the United States the greater part of the cavalry of the Regular Army, which is along the border, and Coast Artillery regiments in the United States. There will be retained besides a large medical personnel, which will handle all the hospital facilities which we have constructed over the United States for the use of the sick and convalescents who return from abroad, and the number of officers and men necessary to handle those facilities are expected to be demobilized at this time.

"There is also at each camp what we might call a demobilization detachment of men who are selected to make the physical examinations of men, fix their papers and records, check up their property, handle their accounts and handle the demobilization generally. These detachments are of selected men and as far as possible of men who want to stay in the service, and their number of course will be quite large because of the number of demobilization camps which are retained for the purpose of receiving the men who come back from France and attending to the details of demobilization."

Others Who Will Remain.

"There will be at the ports of debarkation, embarkation personnel which will remain in the United States for the purpose of handling the debarkation of troops as they come in. Certain staff corps personnel—quartermaster, medical and men of other character—who are necessary in the demobilization problem are also excluded from this order which we have now brought up to include everybody who can be spared. The number of men who are still under enlistment contracts in the United States after all the classes I have indicated have been mustered out will be gone over very carefully with the idea of bringing down the number to the minimum necessary to handle the demobilization of troops who are coming home."

"I mean for example with reference to the medical personnel that we have a personnel large enough to handle everybody who is reported sick and wounded in France and if that number is cut down we will be able to cut down in the number of medical personnel needed."

"The actual number of men now listed for demobilization in the United States is 1,170,000."

"The number of men actually returned from France is 104,000; in other words we have before us for demobilization 1,251,000 men of whom we actually have discharged up to the last reports received 768,626. The number of officers whom we have now discharged with is 31,555."

How France Is Demobilizing.

"Last week I said something about the different methods used in England and the United States in the demobilization of troops. We have a report now of the method used in France which is still a third method, being different from either the United States or Great Britain. In France, as they have universal military service, demobilization for them means going back from the colors to the reserve, not back to civil life as here and in Great Britain."

"Their idea is to demobilize by classes beginning with the oldest men. They ordered the demobilization of the classes of 1887, 1888 and 1889 to start with. The men who came into the service in those years turned back into the re-

serve and were called back for the war, men approximately 30 years old. Then an order was issued demobilizing the class of 1890 and they are working down apparently by classes of service. If we can call it that, releasing men from military service with the active list and putting them back for service in the reserve.

"In the classes they give priority to men on the basis of the number of children they have. A man who has four children or more is given priority in his class in demobilization; a widower with three children is advanced in the order in which they are passed. Every newspaper of which we now have copies indicate that they are having about the same difficulty with public opinion as in Great Britain in connection with demobilization. The newspaper comments are sharp and interpolations in the French Chamber of Deputies follow up the same complaint as to the necessity for more rapid demobilization."

FIVE SHIPS LEAVE FRANCE WITH TROOPS

Two Battleships and Three
Transport Carriers Carry Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Departure from French ports of the battleships New Jersey and Nebraska and the transports Haverford, Maui and Zealandia with returning troops was announced today by the War Department.

The battleships and the Zealandia are to arrive at Newport News, the Haverford at Philadelphia and the Maui at New York.

The New Jersey is due January 27 with about 29 officers and 1,700 men of the following units: Eleventh Battalion, Twentieth Engineers, composed of headquarters, medical detachment and detachments from the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth companies. First and Second Railroad Artillery ordnance shops, 48th and 49th companies, squadrons, 13 casual officers, detachment from 108th Sanitary Train, the railroad repair shops, 48th Aero Squadron and the sanitary train. The railroad repair shops, 48th Aero Squadron and the sanitary train have been assigned to Camp Meade, Md., and the 48th Aero Squadron to Fort Sluam, N. Y.

The Nebraska, also due January 27, has on board the 31st Field Battalion, Signal Corps, complete, en route to Camp Grant, and the medical detachment, headquarters and Companies B and D of the 42nd Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, which will be divided between Camp Dodge, Iowa, and Meade. The headquarters, supply detachment and Companies B and D of the 42nd Telegraph Battalion, also on board, will be divided between Fort Wood, N. Y., and Camp Meade. Other troops on the Nebraska are casual company No. 223 (Maryland) and a few casual officers.

The Haverford, due January 29, is bringing nearly 2,000 officers and men. The Sixty-fifth Regiment, Coast Artillery, complete, is on board, with a casual company of colored troops from Maryland and 2,300 sick and wounded officers.

The Maui is due January 25, with Companies A, B and C and a medical detachment of 6,500 men was announced today by the War Department. The units include the Eleventh Engineers, complete, 372d Infantry, medical detachment, 1st Battalion, 1st Cavalry, 1st Infantry, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Engineers and Third Cavalry Ambulance Company.

The department also announced that the 201st Water Tank Train and the First Second, Third, Fifteenth and Twenty-first companies of the Twentieth Engineers, comprising the First Battalion, had been suspended from the priority for movement home. Advice to the department did not explain the change.

BRITISH SAILORS SEEK RAISE.

Demand Four Cents a Day, or
Double Present Rate.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—For the first time in the history of the British navy blue-jackets have asked for a raise in pay. A committee of officers appointed by the Admiralty to discuss future pay, pensions and other subjects relating to the service.

Today the delegates representing the lower decks of the navy met and formulated demands which they will present at the conference. The demands include an increase of 4 cents a day for each year of service, 100 per cent. increase, that claims be made for pensions for wounded and disabled men, that pensions to widows and direct dependents be two-thirds of the rating wage, and that a bonus of \$100 be paid all ratings on discharge.

The sailors also will put forward demands for increased allowances and free railway passes.

Macaulay Plans New Flights.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 18.—An effort to fly in forty-eight hours from Fort Worth to San Diego, Cal., and return, then to Jacksonville, Fla., and return, will be made by Macaulay, military commander of Panhandle Field, starting tomorrow at daybreak. Recently he made a round trip to the Pacific coast in four days.

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ENGLAND EAGER TO MELT ARMY

Continued from First Page.

bombard, the ships sunk and property stolen. What position she is to occupy among the nations, what is to be done with the German fleet.

The British feel that after all this is the real work of the peace conference and until it is done the boards cannot be cleared for other work. In agreement with the French they have drawn up a rough idea of their account that Germany must settle. "Making Germany pay" was one of the chief planks in the platform upon which the Lloyd George Government recently was returned to power in Great Britain, so the bill will not be a small one.

The American delegation is having its own estimate made of the extent of the damage done by the Germans in France and Belgium, but the work of the engineer officers in charge still is incomplete.

BRITISH PEACE AIMS STYLED MODERATE

Said to Conform in General to
Those of America.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Careful investigation here has made it possible to give more concretely than previously an outline of the peace aims and war claims of Great Britain and her general desires regarding the making of the peace.

The British aims, the unofficial representation of them shows, are regarded as in general coinciding with those of the United States delegation at the peace conference. There are some minor differences of opinion between Great Britain and America regarding the final adjustment of the world's affairs, and these, however, the aims of the two nations are considered by British commentators as identical.

Great Britain believes that it is laid in these sources, that a league of nations is desirable and attainable, and that none of the British war aims will conform with the terms of such a league as is contemplated to realize and govern the affairs of the universe. She also believes that things should be so adjusted that the war aims of every country will conform with those of the others. In other words, that there should be a compact of give and take.

Expects to Pool Indemnities.

As to indemnities Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations. Her monetary claims are comparatively small, but it is said she would be glad to pool damage and her shipping losses.

In addition to the league of nations one of the things which Great Britain hopes will go out of the peace conference is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great Britain, it is asserted, has no interest on the Continent of Europe other than that of permanent peace and justice maintained. She thinks that the principle of self-determination should have full play, and that freedom of transit by rail and waterways should be kept up. She desires, it is stated, to see the world, and she holds that there are numerous parts which should be made free, including Constantinople.

As to the freedom of the seas, Great Britain, it is maintained, in the future in the past will aim at procuring the greatest possible freedom for commerce to all nations in times of peace. This, it is said, is what she means by the freedom of the seas. The question of the rules of warfare by sea she considers quite separate and as requiring discussion, but she holds that the causes of war will be removed.

Hopes for Free Trade.

Great Britain desires the greatest freedom of trade on land and sea and she expects a league of nations to guarantee this. Before the war, it is pointed out, British colonies were open to the world. The British consider that Germany abused the privileges offered and that each German trade man was a potential spy and Great Britain has a right to return to the condition of a free world, she wants to rid the world of the political element which Germany has created.

Great Britain does not want to become a protectionist Power, it is asserted, but she does not wish free trade to be a deadweight. Unless the peace conference eliminates the objectionable elements existing before the war it is probable that Great Britain will be forced to defend herself by special laws.

In Asia Minor, notably in Arabia and Mesopotamia, Great Britain has certain commitments. In Arabia the people asked her for protection against the Turks and requested that they be not left in the hands of the enemy. Assurance of protection were given by Great Britain. The expedition into Mesopotamia was due partly to the same condition, it is added. In this part of the world there are French, Italian, British, Russian and Turkish interests to consider. Great Britain is prepared for an amicable adjustment with her allies and expects the league of nations to act as a steady-keeping power.

Arabian Wishes to Govern.

As far as Arabia is concerned Great Britain will be largely guided by the wishes of the inhabitants. Arabia was recently recognized as a sovereign, independent Power, and Great Britain desires the principle of self-determination to work itself out as far as possible in these districts. Undoubtedly, it is said, she expects to supervise affairs in some parts of Arabia, and this is also true of Mesopotamia, where Great Britain is represented as feeling that she should hold the ruler.

The question of the Bagdad Railway must be disposed of, and whether it be regarded as a state railway or not is a matter for the peace conference to decide. Much of this railway was built with what might be called cosmopolitan money, and Germany did not have the share in its construction which might be attributed to her, it is asserted. A part of the railway may be internationalized, but the part toward the Persian Gulf, terminating at Basra, should, it is felt, remain in British hands.

The presence of delegates from India at the peace conference has its significance in connection with the position of Mesopotamia. Should the peace conference approve it is possible that the greater part of this territory would remain under the supervision of the Indian Government.

In considering the return of the German colonies it is held by the British that the interest and desire of the British Dominions must be taken into account. Australia is deeply interested in the disposition of the German lands which ended with her territory by the armistice, it is said. Germany talked of retaining the Bismarck Archipelago, and Italy is said to oppose the return of the islands to the British. The British are said to be in favor of giving Germany's airplane and submarine bases. The general feeling is said to be that the islands should come under the control of Great Britain.

In the Far East Great Britain wants nothing except the assurance of stable administration and the maintenance of the open door policy. Her affairs in the Far East, it is said, must be considered in connection with Japan and China. Great Britain naturally is interested in such matters, and she holds that the Chinese settlements in China like that about Shanghai.

The welfare of the natives must be considered in any adjustment of the African question. As far as south-west Africa is concerned the South African Government of Cape Town, it is said, will demand its retention. Premier Botha and Gen. Smuts are both in Paris and their attitude in favor of the incorporation of this region in the South African Union has been made plain.

Revision of Congo Treaties.

In German East Africa the claims of Great Britain, it is pointed out, cannot be considered apart from those of Portugal and Belgium. India also is interested and then the French claims in Africa must be considered.

The feeling in British circles is that Germany has made a blunder of her own making in the future relations of the Congo basin. It is held, because these no longer can stand.

It is possible that the United States will be asked to cooperate with Great Britain in the trusteeship in Africa outside of German Southwest Africa. Great Britain, it is said, does not want to carry the burden of the administration of Africa by herself.

UNDER FIRE IN MEDLEY KHAKI

Man in Mixture of Private's and Officer's Uniform Is Arrested.

Charles Thomas, 18, of 328 Chalmers street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by the British consider that Germany abused the privileges offered and that each German trade man was a potential spy and Great Britain has a right to return to the condition of a free world, she wants to rid the world of the political element which Germany has created.

Sergeant George W. Kiefer of the army, who caught Thomas' arrest, accused him of being a spy. Thomas, standing in front of Park Road and noted the incongruity of what appeared to be a private uniform with a Second Lieutenant's bar on the shoulder.

WAGES MAY GO STILL HIGHER, SAYS FORD

Calls Employer Short Sighted
Who Tries to Grab All.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
DETROIT, Jan. 18.—In today's issue of the *Dearborn Independent* Henry Ford deals extensively with the wage question. He says the high wages of today may be low wages ten years from now and that the employer who is paying good wages should not be appraised as an angel.

"There are shortsighted men who cannot see that business is a bigger thing than any one man's interest," writes Mr. Ford. "Business is a process of give and take, live and let live. When you trace it all down to its source it is really the working of the law of wages. Their labor is the productive factor. The worker invests his energy and skill, and if he makes any money, while the employer makes some, wages ought to be his reward. Not only has he earned them, but he has had a big part in creating them."

"Paying good wages is not charity at all—it is the best kind of business. The kind of workman who gives the business the best that is in him is the best kind of workman a business can have. But he cannot be expected to do this indefinitely without proper recognition."

"All of us are workmen these days. If we are not we are parasites. No amount of money excuses any man from working. He is either producer or parasite. The business man's position ought to be to pay the best wages the business can carry and the workman's ambition should be to respond to make the best wages possible."

CONVICTED ON 20TH ATTEMPT.

Truck Thieves' Leader May Be
Come Witness for State.

Louis Guma, 34 Oliver street, leader of a gang of truck thieves, boards of a record of a long string of trials each of which ended with his conviction. Until yesterday he had been a judge and jury on no less than nineteen occasions and each time he was set free. In addition to this he had been twice tried by being drafted into the army. He did not remain in Uncle Sam's service, however, due to rejection for physical disability. The conviction was due mainly to his being followed on a charge of grand larceny. He was found guilty yesterday by a jury before Judge Charles C. Nutt, Jr., in general sessions of having conspired with a driver and aided in the robbery of \$2,500 worth of blankets from Pier 19, North River, November 6, 1918. The jury was out only a few minutes. The conviction was due mainly to his being followed on a charge of grand larceny. He was found guilty yesterday by a jury before Judge Charles C. 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